

The European Union Early Warning and Response System (EWRS)

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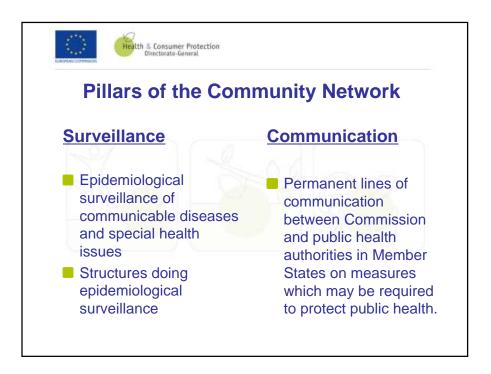


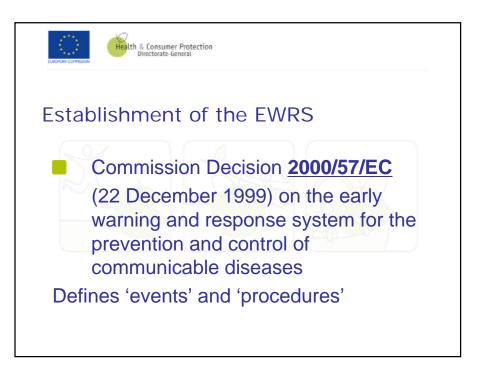


The legal basis

Communicable diseases and threats to public health

- Article 152 of the Treaty
- Decision 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and the Council (24 September 1998)
 - Addresses need for <u>co-ordinated action and sharing of information among MS and Commission</u>
 - 'setting up a network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases in the Community'









Events to be reported within the EWRS:

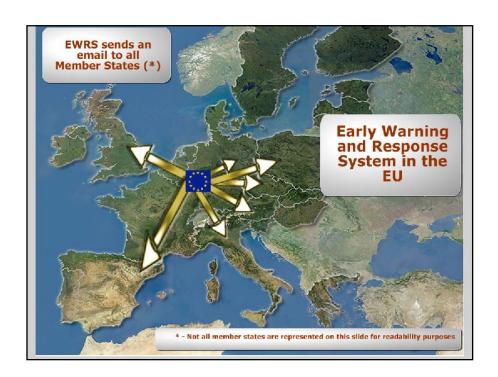
- Outbreaks extending to more than one Member State.
- Spatial or temporal clustering of cases.. if there is a risk of propagation between Member States.
- Spatial or temporal clustering of cases ... outside the Community, if there is risk of propagation to EU.
- The appearance or resurgence of a communicable disease or an infectious agent which may require timely coordinated Community action to contain it.

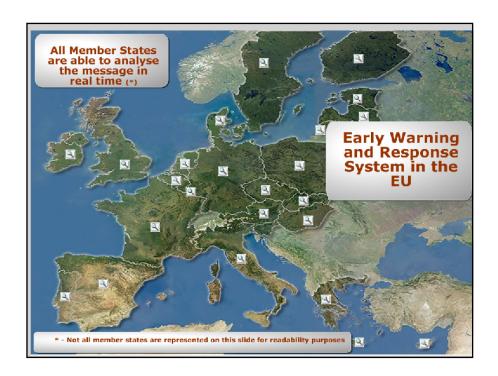
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CRITERIA (One "YES" is enough to indicate the need of reporting to EWRS)	YES	NO or NOT KNOWN
Health & Co			
EWRS agreed	A1. Are there factors related to the agent, host or environment that should alert us to the potential for international spread? (1)		
	A2. Is the source known <u>or suspected</u> to be a food product or any other goods that has been imported from or exported to other Countries? (2)		
	A3. Have epidemiologically-linked cases of the same disease been detected/reported recently in another country/ies?		
checklist on	B - Unexpectedness		
operative	B1. Is the disease or agent unknown?		
operative criteria for the identification of events to be	B2. Is the event caused by a disease/agent that had already been eliminated or eradicated of the country? (3)		
	B3. Is the event known or suspected to be the result of an intentional or accidental release of biological agent? (4)		
	C. Is there any other reason for the event to have an intrinsic Community-relevant impact? Auxiliary arguments for your judgement, when answering this	1	
reported to	question, are listed below.		
EWRS	a. Are applied countermeasures less effective than expected? b. Have similar events in the past resulted in Community spread of the disease? (5)		
	c. Has the event reached an important size or impact? (6)		
	d. Does the event show any feature unusual for the disease? (7)		
	e. Are there any concurrent factors that may potentiate the event or hinder or delay the response? (8)		
	f. Are the available resources for this event insufficient to detect, investigate or control it? (9)		
	g. Is any vulnerable population group at higher risk? (10)		
	h. Are there multiple foci in the country?		
	i. Have cases been reported amongst health service staff?		
	j. Has the event attracted or is likely to attract a high degree of international media or political attention?		

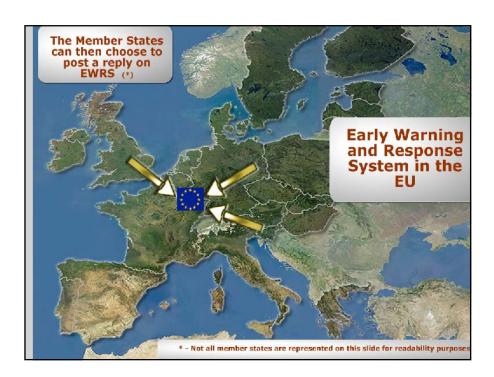


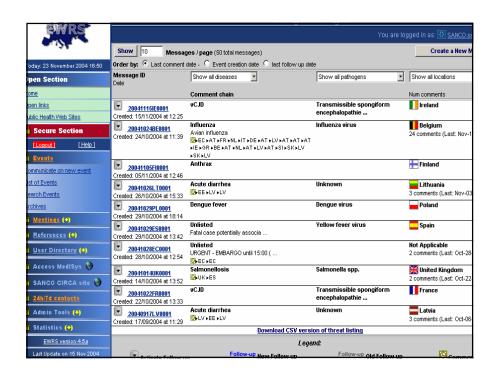


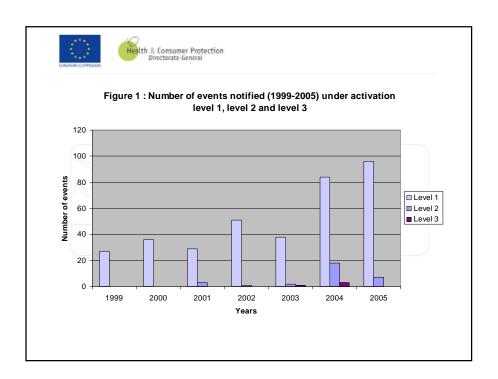


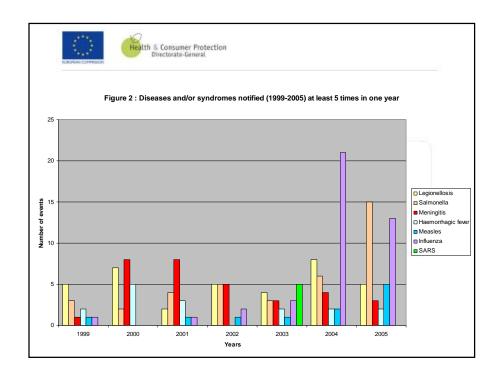


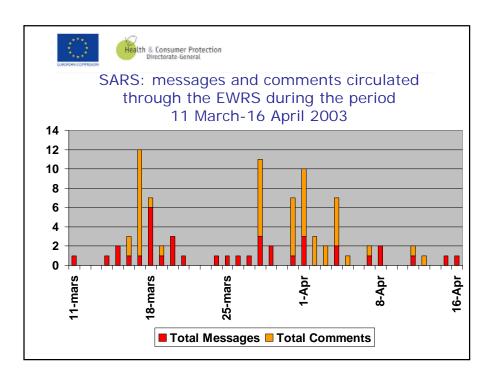
















Relevant events triggering co-ordination mechanism at EU level during 2004

(Events: 105)*

- Two legionellosis outbreaks in cruise ships
- First human case of H5N1 in Vietnam
- Two events linked to West Nile virus
- Rabid dog illegally introduced in the EU
- Hepatitis A cases in an Egyptian resort
- Birds of prey illegally introduced in the EU (H5N1 infected)
- SARS incidents (3)

* REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: On the operation of the Early Warning and Response Systems (EWRS) of the Community Network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases during years 2004 and 2005 (Decision 2000/57/C) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/l.ex/UriServ/site/en/com/2007/com2007 0121en01.pdf





Relevant events triggering co-ordination mechanism at EU level during 2005 (Events: 103)*

- H5N1 in Russia, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine
- Marburg in Angola
- A/H2N2 in proficiency testing

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2007/com2007_0121en01.pdf

^{*} REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: On the operation of the Early Warning and Response Systems (EWRS) of the Community Network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases during years 2004 and 2005 (Decision 2000/57/EC)





European Centre for Disease Control

Founded by Regulation 851/2004 (based on Article 152 of the Treaty)

- Established in 2005 as an EU agency in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ECDC's mission is to identify, assess and communicate current and emerging threats to human health posed by infectious diseases.
- Functions mainly as an information hub.





European Centre for Disease Control

- Provides advice and 24/7 support to Commission and Member States
- Will fully take over operation of the EWRS towards end 2007
- Weekly (global) epidemic intelligence report
- Close collaboration with CDC, Atlanta and other agencies
- Staff exchange with CDC planned





Other Rapid Alert Systems in EU

- RASFF Food and feed contamination
- EUROPHYT Network for pests + plant disease
- ADNS Animal disease notification system
- SHIFT Health controls on imports of veterinary concern
- TRACES Animal transportation
- RAPEX Consumer products
- Pharmaceuticals (managed by EMEA)
- BICHAT Biological + chemical Agent Attack, bioterrorism
- ECURIE Radiological emergency
- MIC Monitoring and information centre for civil protection
- LEN Law enforcement network
- CIWIN Critical infrastructure warning information network





ARGUS is the new umbrella

- Member States have primacy in the response to an emergency
- EU arrangements need to respect national and Community competences
- Consistency and coherence in the actions of Member States and of EU Institutions are essential
- The Commission may be called upon to act in its own area of competence and to support the efforts of Member States
- The ARGUS system links the Commission's existing and future rapid alert systems and to optimise crisis management

